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: : : JANUARY 15.

A MODEL GOVERNMENT.

TUESDAY

In measures for the common good America once led all the world, now all the world leads America. Such is the conclusion reached in the summary written by Charles Edward Russell in his "Soldiers of the Common Good" series, which have been running for the past few months in Everybody's Magazine. "We know that the corporation laws of Germany, Switzerland and most European countries would have made our insurance scandals impossible, he writes, "but we will not ask for any such laws in our country. We see the government of New Zealand operating the best and safest insurance scheme in the world, but we will not ask our government to do anything of that kind. We see the governments of Germany, France, Switzerland, Australia embarking upon beneficent old-age pensions, workingmen's insurance, and other provident innovations. We will not suggest any such beneficence for ourselves. The strangest mystery that confronts any traveler in this and other countries is that, alone of all peoples, we are not touched by the world's movement."

It is to New Zealand that Mr. Russell points for the best examples of good government, the country where socialism has been thoroughly tested in its most advanced forms for the past thirteen years and where the results have disproved the predictions that any such form of Utopian government must fail. It is the boast of the New Zealanders that in their country there is neither a poor man nor a rich man, where democracy is carried out to its true limits, where men and women meet on an equality at the ballot box, where politics are pure, where the manufacturer is not at the mercy of the walking delegate nor the demagogue and the workingman is free of the tyranny of the employer and that of any trade union,

Thirteen years of single tax, government ownership of railroads, telephones and telegraph, government labor bureaus, government life insurance, old age pensions, graduated land taxation which forbids the holding of large estates, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and sanitary and pure food laws vigorously enforced have given the following results: great increase in population, a doubling in the volume of trade, a record increase in the output of manufactories, a decrease of one-half in the number and of over one-half in the limbilities of bankrupts and the lowest death rate in the world.

The manufacturers want no change. Under the present conditions they are assured of industrial peace. With a full knowledge of what the wage scale is to be for two years ahead, knowing that other manufacturers are paying the same scale and certain that neither strike nor lockout can occur, bids may be made and contracts entered into with full sense of security. All are final. During 1905 this board decided 448 cases, costing the government \$16,450. The coal strike in America cost our country \$100,000,000 and brought suffering and death. In New Zealand not a wheel stopped, not a man was laid off, there was not a riot, bloodshed nor civil war.

In the New Zealand cities government tenements house the workingman who must rent, replacing the crowded tenements of the private owners. Public street cars are run for the public, not for the purpose of paying interest on watered stock and there need be neither overcrowding nor strapholders. Public health is guarded, old-age pensions take the place of the poorhouse and there is at no time a necessity for anyone suffering from poverty.

Theorists have carried out their theories to their logical conclusions and following as it should, the social evil practically extinct.

Much of this was the work of the late Premier Seddon. If the system survives his death it will have outlived and lived down every prediction of operation.

YEAR OF GREAT THINGS.

Bradstreet's summary of the industrial conditions prevailing in the United States in the year 1906, as here reprinted, gives a definite illustration of the somewhat hackneyed phrase of "unexampled prosperity." It says:

"Concisely stated, 1906 saw very favorable crop yields; a record output of cereals; close to highest yields and record values of other farm products; unprecedented activity in all kinds of mining except coal; enormous outputs of precious metals; land speculation assumed enormous proportions; building activity surpassing the wonderful record of 1905; unprecedented totals of foreign trade; an unparalleled immigration; surpassing totals of clearings and railway earnings; employment active and labor scarce as never before a record volume of the circulating medium-money-proving altogether inade quate for business purposes, and finally, and what is, perhaps, the most reof all, the reaching, in a time of profound world' peace, of a wartime level of prices of commodities, without the slightest apparent effect upon demand, which, throughout the year, pressed hotly upon supply and caused from the beginning of the year to its close general complaints of the backward deliveries of goods. After even a cursory review of the results, indeed one is impressed with the inadequacy of adjectives to give full expression to the wonderful development of the year now drawing to a close.'

Hawaii has not proportionately shared in the remarkable prosperity of the mainland here depicted. This is because of the incidence of the fact, noted formerly but never explained, that sugar has a habit of keeping at a low price when other commodities of universal consumption rise. Only a moderate price has been obtained for Hawaii's chief product in 1906, the market seldom approaching the four-cent mark which is regarded as necessary to give some of our plantations a fair living profit. Still the average price of the year has enabled the plantations at and above the medium rank in economical producing capacity to do well. On the other hand, the general rise of prices has undoubtedly affected Hawaii, making the expense of living here dearer to an appreciable extent. In spite of this fact, it is probable that there has been an advance in general prosperity in Hawaii. The trade returns will show that more merchandise has been imported in 1906 than in 1905, which of itself would indicate an improvement in the community's financial condition.

No doubt a material element making for enhanced prosperity in Hawaii i to be found in the growth of industries as yet classed as minor. These not only afford subsistence to many people, including a goodly proportion of spenders of the western standard of living, but they both bring money into the country and keep money from going out of the country in amounts that make a con riderable gain for the local circulation. A large number of people, also, are employed by home capital in the cultivation of staples that have not yet reached the marketing stage. It will not be long before there will be lucrative returns for the capital invested in Hawaiian mahogany, rubber and tobacco, in addition to the growing income from pineapples, sisal, honey, etc.

The more varied the list of products Hawaii can send to the mainland, th greater will be its share in the national prosperity of years of high prices such as last year. At the present time the demand for rubber alone on the mainland is so great that the utmost amount of the commodity which Hawaii could produce, upon all the available land adapted to the culture in the islands, would probably not create a flutter in the market,

After rending the Rev. Mr. Thwing's paper on the famine in China or finds ample justification of the appeal for aid in the smitten provinces lately made by President Roosevelt. Conditions are, indeed, about as bad as they could be and the population survive. The charity of Christian nations must be depended upon to relieve the famine sufferers until such time as China sufficiently awakes to build railways for the distribution of the people and the equalization of the native food supply and to confine the great rivers which cause such frequent inundations of crop lands, between adequate levees.

The "thousands of fountains plainly visible" on the summit of Mauna Loa were probably cloud-coruscations, reflections of the turbulent fires below. The illusion is not new to the locality though, of course, when Mokuawcowco bursts forth some actual fire fountains are to be seen. But not "thousands."

CENTRALIZATION.

The brief extracts given in these columns of the centralization speech of secretary Root did not compass the full meaning of what, in some respects, is the most extraordinary deliverance of any American statesman of our day, Here is a fuller quotation

It is plainly to be seen that the people of the country are coming to the conclusion that in certain important respects the local laws of the separate States, which were adequate for the due and just regulation and control of the business which was transacted and the activity which began and ended within the limits of the several States, are inadequate for the due and just control of the business and activities which extend throughout all the States, and that power of regulation and control is gradually passing into the hands of the national Gov-

Sometimes by an assertion of the interstate commerce power, sometimes by an assertion of the taxing power, the national Government is taking up the performance of duties which under the changed conditions the separate States are no longer eapable of adequately performing. The Federal anti-trust law, the anti-rebate law, the railroad-rate law, the meat-inspection law, the oleomargarine law, the pure-food law, are examples of the purpose of the people of the United States to do through the agency of the national Government the things which the separate State governments formerly did adequately, but no longer do adequately.

The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect; we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of State lines and the decrease of State power as compared with national power; the relations of the business over which the Federal Government is assuming control, of interstate transportation with State transportation, of interstate commerce with State commerce, are so intimate, and the separation of the two is so impracticable that the tendency is plainly toward the practical control of the national Government over both. New projects of national control are mooted; control of insurance, uniform divorce laws, child-labor laws and many others affecting matters formerly entirely within the cognizance of the State are proposed.

It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States, or from the national Government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised-in the national Government.

This is a reversion to the theory of Alexander Hamilton, which the Americans of his day rejected in favor of a loose confederacy in which the idea of State sovereignty was so strongly developed as to make the Civil War inevitable. That war centralized in the nation the power to preserve its own unity, but it left the states with the privilege of complicating our foreign relations and industrial disputes are heard by an arbitration board, the findings of which doing several other things which great powers other than this one reserve for the dominating authority of the nation,

If the government of the United States is to run smoothly and keep the peace abroad it must have fuller powers. But that ought not to mean, as some interpret Secretary Root's speech, the possible effacement of the states. Even empires like that of Germany have to leave purely domestic problems to governments within governments-kingdoms in Germany, provinces in Russia, states in America. Subdivision of power and administrative work are as essential, where the political concerns are great and perplexing, as is a central authority over the whole,

But that authority ought to be strong and forceful. The lesson of the decline and fall of ancient democracies is one of weakness at the hub. So made a government under which there is health and happiness, no want and, long as no business enterprise can succeed, no ship can be run safely, no college be builty up, no army win victories, without centralized rule, no government without it can hope to escape calamity. The United States tried and plunged into the abyss of civil war. It came out of that ordeal strengthfailure made concerning it during the thirteen years it has been in practical ened, but not enough so as to be able to deal, at the central point of govern ment, with all questions that have to do with foreign war. It must be buttressed in that way too as the administration declares, or we shall have to, sooner or later, take the evil consequences.

THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

The verity of a recent magazine article about Washington was impeached by the statement that the national capital contained 34,000 officeholders and that of these not more than one and one-half per cent, were guiltless of graft. Naturally, for so expert a statistician, Dr. Carroll D. Wright could not be easy under such a misrepresentation and in an address to an Eastern politico-philosophical society he took sharp issue with the writer who made the charge, "In the first place," he said, "there are not thirty-four thousand officeholders in Washington. The number is too large by ten thousand. I know Washington much better than this writer does, and I know that if he had said that only one and one-half per cent, of the officeholders were grafters he would have been much arer the truth." Dr. Wright was talking about "The Public Conscience and his conclusion was that the public conscience was not only much better than it was generally supposed to be, but a great deal better than it ever was before, As a conspicuous example of the integrity of public officials, he mentioned the administration of the Treasury Department under Ellis Roberts. "When Ellis Roberts went at of office last June, after seven years' of service, the books were audited for the first time in that period," said Dr. Wright. "After weeks of work they showed a balance of \$1,259,598,278.58 2-3, some foreign coin being responsible for the fraction. Meantime the money was being physically counted, and after weeks of hard labor the tellers reached exactly the same figure as the accountants. This after seven years of unaudited accounting by thousands of people in every city where there is a subtreasury! When such a thing is possible I don't think we have any occasion to worry about the integrity of public officials." Dr. Wright also said that he had asked many persons in a position to know who were the men of their acquaintance who could be "approached," and that they had all replied that while they had no doubt there were such men they could not point them out From the time of Isaiah until now there has always been a class of persons given to denouncing their own time as peculiarly degenerate, but the plain facts of history show that we are not only not degenerating at the present time, but are much better than we used to be. Governor Bradford's journal relates immoral episodes among the Puritans equal in their absolute depravity to anything the yellow journals report today. Legislative bodies in the early days of the country exhibited the same spirit of negotiation that they are accused of today. For years after the Revolution members of Congress were in the pay of their friends, and the late Senator Hoar, speaking during the administration of General Grant, expressed the opinion that in the first sixteen years after the Revolution, the time that we usually regard as ideal, there was more corruption, not only relative but absolute, than at that time." Wright mentioned Robert Hunter and William Allen White among the modern Isainhs, and concluded with the remark that the American people should thank God for a man in the White House who was making honesty fashionable,

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The cabled news from Tokie about the formation of a Philippine-Japanese Association there, was published in the Advertiser some days ago in the form of a clipping from the Oriental files. The existence of a society like this, with the avowed object of getting Japan into closer touch with the Philippines, may mean much or little politically as events shall shape themselves; but in the meantime Americans can afford to class it with their own Pan-American and Canadian reciprocity organizations the objects of which are of trade and not

Lying as they do, well within the commercial sphere of Japan, the Philippines naturally attract the business men of the Mikado's thrifty empire, who in the matter of textiles and machinery, may be able to compete with Americans. Germans and Englishmen there. Mexico, once a trade preserve of England. attracted American business men the same way, as does Canada and all the Latin American States. Such things happen the world over and while they sometimes bring on politics by evolution they rarely do by revolution; and assuredly they do not, per se, menace the peace.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser, McGrew is fast regaining his Dr

health. Former Asst. Secretary of the Treasury Taylor, accompanied by his wife, will visit Honolulu in March.

On account of the physical breakdown of Bishop Hamilton, his place as presiding elder of the Methodist con-ference in Honoiulu will be taken by Bishop Cranston, who is expected to arrive on February 11 Members of the Legislature are heard

expressing the opinion that there is no need of the office of stenographer to the House. They point to the fact that the Senate has never indulged in the

luxury of shorthand.

Deputy Attorney General Milverton has filed a reply brief, on behalf of Land Commissioner Pratt, on the Lanai land exchange injunction. It fol-lows the lines of Mr. Milverton's oral argument reported by the Advertiser.

S. Kellinoi will be the editor of a paper to be started at Kahuiui by a (From Sunday's Advertiser, company organized with a capital of \$10,000. It is to be a weekly in English and Hawalian editions.

Judge Lindsay granted the motion of R. W. Breckons that the attorney's fee of \$750 paid by Alice K. Macfarlane to Thompson & Clemons in the Camp-bell will case be paid out of the funds of the estate.

H. Birbe is still untried for the as-

sault he is said to have committed upon a Chinaman some weeks ago. He was up before the beak yesterday, being remanded again until the 15th. It is understood that Birbe's boat for the Coast will have left before that time.

Senator Chillingworth's draft of a liq-uor bill has a \$1000 saloon and a \$500 cafe license. It gives no concession to the local option or the exclusively citizen licensing idea, but it sets the maximum penalties on breaches of the condition of selling liquor to women or

The Hawalian woman who died at the Queen's Hospital a short time ago from the result of a bullet wound in-flicted by Charles James, a negro in the employ of the Bowers' Patrol who afterwards committed suicide, was not, as was supposed, the wife of the negro, This fact was learned after the inquest, all the testimony there going to show that the couple were and wife. The real wife is still alive and claimed the month's wages due to her husband from Captain Bowers, by whom she was paid. The little the sole witness of the tragedy, The little girl. was supposed to be the child of the couple, was only an adopted daughter

The American ship Great Admiral, recently lost at sea, was distinguished among other things for being the craft which bore W. F. Sabin, the local penpusher, to these smiling shores.

A drunken native on a horse tried to race with a trolley-car, in Palama, yesterday afternoon. The car had to be stopped, owing to the inebriated one cutting across the line in front of the car and endangering his life.

There was darkness along the cock-tail route last night. Many of the cafe annexes of the saloons were closed al-together and at the others the sale of the sandwich was insisted upon before any other order would be entertained.

Henry George, Jr., is at present in Japan looking into social and economic conditions there. It is probable that he will shortly pass through here on his way to the eastern states. Believers in reform in taxation should not ose the opportunity to have him address the public on this momentous

The farewell reception to Fathers Wyman and Stark will take place this evening at St. Louis College Hall at o'clock. Father Wyman will speak on his impressions of the islands and also on the subject of "From Plymouth Rock to Peter's Rock." Father Stark will also speak. A musical program, under the direction of Brother Francis, will fill out the entertainment. A general invitation is extended to the public to be present.

Sam Thomas, a gentleman of color, who registers from the Magoon block, vesterday afternoon and charged with furious riding. Sam, it appears, had borrowed the horse of a friend to ride around the block and try ts paces. Instead of bringing the horse ack, however, Sam concluded to give the mount a thorough try-out and pro-ceeded to take in the town. The friend after waiting some time for Sam to return, got tired and wandered to the station house, where he wanted to lay a complaint against him for horse steal-While arguing the merits of his to the lieutenant in charge mounted officer brought Sam in for trying to run down a hack. The owner of the horse joyfully mounted his steed and left, while Samuel wandered down to the cells, protesting.

LIGHTNING YESTERDAY STRUCK S. S. ALAMEDA

S. S. Alameda was struck by lightning yesterday during the thun-der storm that prevailed shortly before noon. The lightning struck the foremast of the vessel and ran down the wire rigging on the port side. Absolutely no damage is reported to have been done the vessel. From the state ments of those who saw the occurrence the lightning seemed to hit about the middle section of the mast where the rigging joins the foremast.

Just before this occurrence there was a sharp metallic clap of thunder that seemed to be almost directly overhead to people in the downtown section of the city. There was a sharp zigzag flash of lightning immediately after, and many thought that the bolt had struck some object in the business section of the city. Their surmise in this respect, was verified by the news from the Alameda.

No one is reported to have sustained any shock from the bolt. been knocked off temporarily during the heavy rain storm that prevailed at the time so to this fact is possibly due the escape of the stevedores and sailors from injury.

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Honolulu, Monday, Jan. 14, 1907.

NAME OF STOCK,	Paid Up	Val.	Bid.	40
MERCANTILE,). BREWER & CO SUGAR	\$1,000,000	#100	885	
Iwa	5,000,000	20	24%	25
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Halku	500,000	100		175
Aahuku	500,000	20	25	26
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deBry bling.Co. Led	3,500,000	26	5	5
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McBryde Sugar Co	2,000.00	*****		- 9

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